

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



IN ACTION AGAINST AN AEROPLANE: AN ITALIAN GUN.

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AN APPEAL.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And I'm dying as fast as I can
(For my body is riddled with bullets—
They've potted both me and my man);
And though I've no words to express it,
I'm trying this message to tell
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross—
Oh, please help the Blue one as well!

My master was one in a thousand,
And I loved him with all this poor heart
(For horses are built just like humans,
Be kind to them—they'll do their part);
So please send out help for our wounded,
And give us a word in your prayers;
This isn't so strange as you'd fancy—
The Russians do it in theirs.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And my eyes are becoming quite dim
(I really don't mind, though I'm "done for,"
So long as I'm going to *him*);
But first I would plead for my comrades,
Who're dying and suffering too—
Oh, please help the poor wounded horses!
I'm sure that you would—if you knew.

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ARNOLD BENNETT

On the French Army and the French Spirit.

Mr. Arnold Bennett has just returned from a special visit to the French Front, and has written a remarkable series of articles recording his impressions. These are being published in

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

and are the most interesting articles issued about the War. The first is in the issue of "The Illustrated London News" dated August 21st. The next will be in "The Illustrated London News" dated August 28th; and the others will appear weekly. Each is complete in itself.

ARNOLD BENNETT ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

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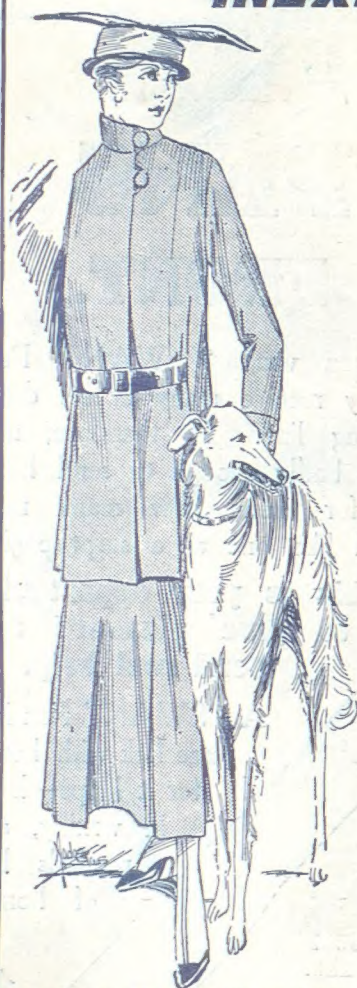
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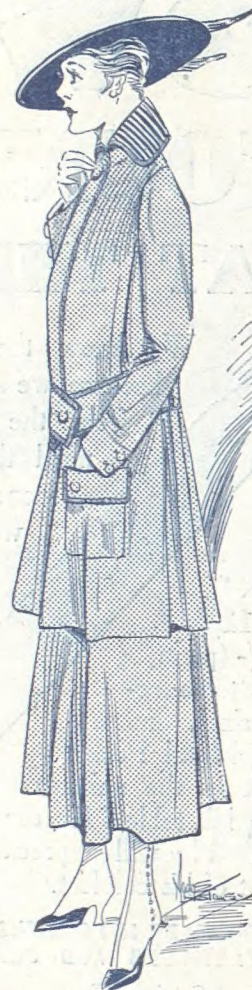
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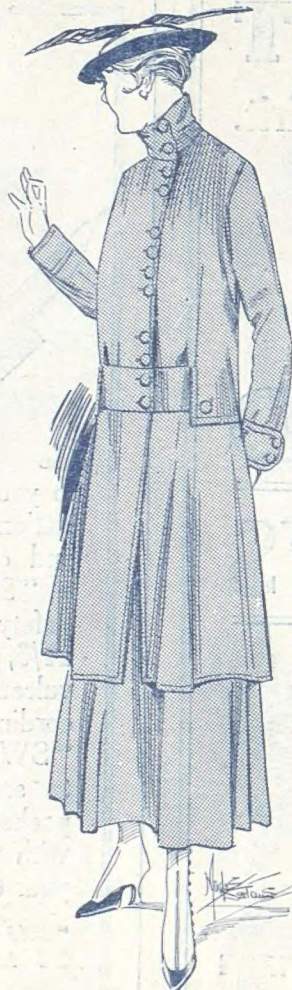
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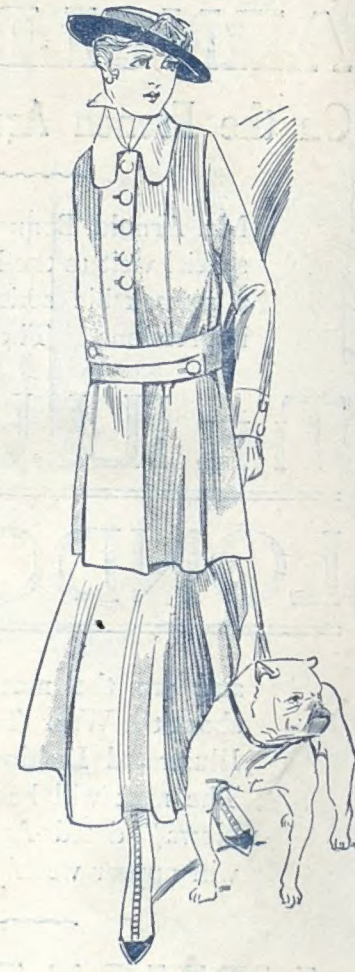
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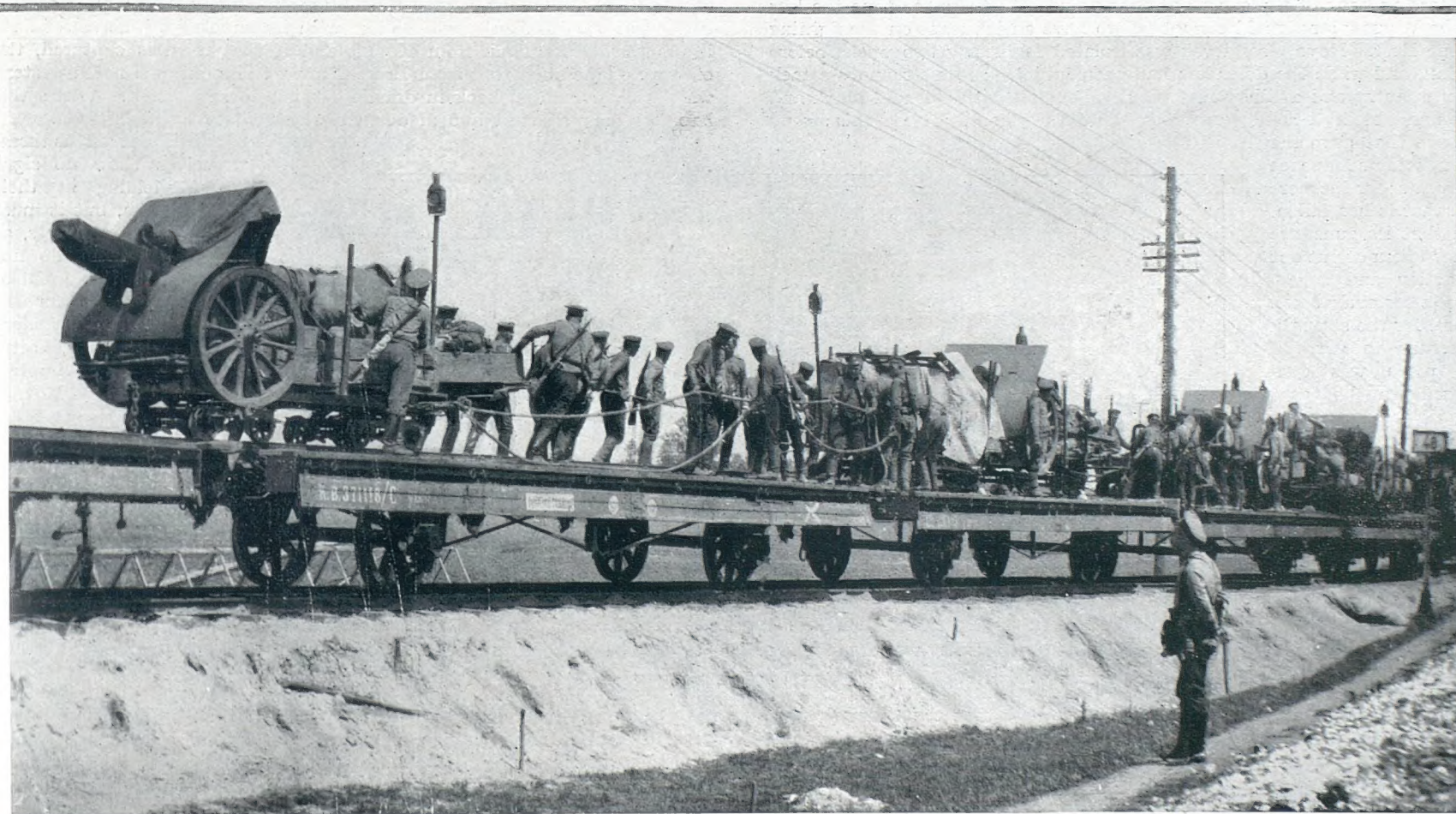


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The Illustrated War News.



Photograph by C.N.

RAILS LAID ON TOP OF ROLLING STOCK: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS PLACING GUNS ON TRUCKS AT A SPECIAL SIDING IN POLAND.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE fall of Novo Georgievsk must not distract us from the graver set-back to Russian arms, the capture of the fortress of Kovno and the forcing back of the salient at that point. At the same time the loss of the Warsaw stronghold cannot fail to have an influence on the fighting in the East. Novo Georgievsk was isolated for nearly two weeks before its fall, and while the defenders had been subjected to a strenuous attack from infantry and artillery fire, they had fought with splendid pluck and had undoubtedly caused heavy losses to the Germans. It was this strong defence that gave the stronghold its influence on events; for the mere fact that it has fallen, and that its guns are either taken or put out of action and 20,000 men (a curiously small figure, for the strength necessary to garrison the place was considered to be over 80,000) have been lost to Russia is not really so important as the fact that the fall of the fortress releases strong forces of men, and, what is more to the point, great quantities of heavy artillery, for use at other points of the German line.

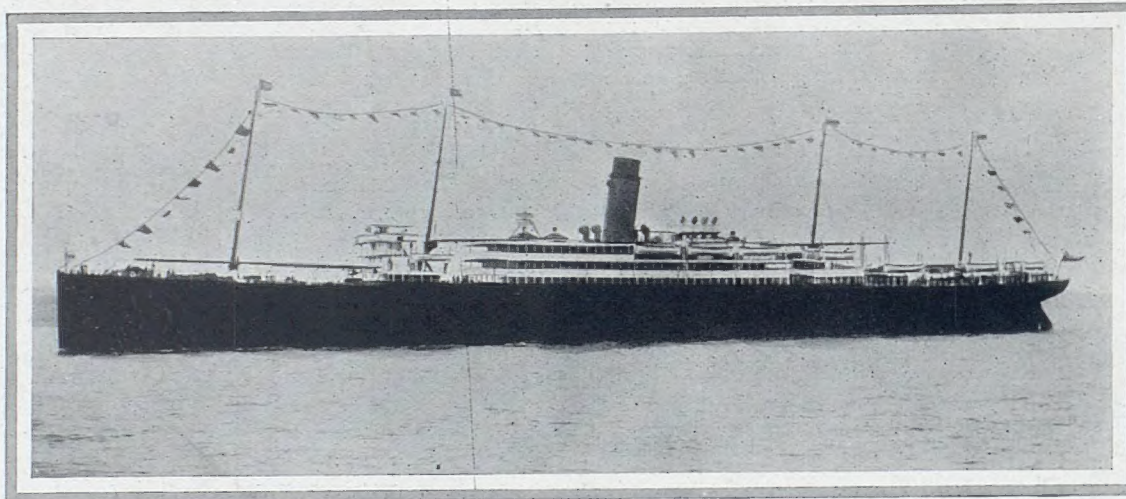
The freeing of the beleaguering army comes at a disagreeable moment. It is just now that the Germans find themselves in a position to make weight, in men and artillery, tell to a troublesome degree, and in a grave position—that is, on their Courland front, where they are menacing the Russian right flank. The fall of Kovno is responsible for this unhappy condition. The Germans have been trying to force back the Russian defensive salient at Kovno, making for the moment their greatest effort in the north against it, in order to gain a point that they knew to be of essential importance. The fort resisted

stoutly under a terrible battering of guns of all calibres, including the great 16-inch howitzers; but at length, on Aug. 17, it met with the fate seemingly inevitable to fortresses in this war. The enemy thus gains an advantage from which he can swing the whole of the Kovno-Mitau line in a drive at the Petrograd railway, with the object of cutting the main communications of the Russian Army. Vilna with its important junction of lines lies in the direct march from Kovno, and if that town is captured, the entirety of the Slav front from Brest-Litovsk to its extreme north-western wing will have to go back in drastic fashion to save itself. When this happens the projected line of defence will have to be abandoned.

The Russians themselves show no signs of yielding in their optimism, but it must be said that facts, as we see them, do not indicate the greatest degree of hope for this phase of the campaign. The Russians, after making some impression on the Kovno-Dvinsk front, were apparently held up, though no very great effort was put out against them. This line has again entered on the defensive, but with what capacity for resisting an effort that will be undoubtedly powerful, we do not know. The defence is complicated by the

naval actions which have been taking place in the Gulf of Riga. The German fleet, after a couple of abortive attempts, cleared the mines from the entrance, and, in some strength, forced their way into the Gulf. The Russians, with a fleet of defensive vessels which quickly proved their value, engaged the enemy. It seemed not unlikely that the defensive force would be overweighted, since mines and land fortifications are, no doubt, the chief means of resistance, but even to German reports the Russians fought their battles pluckily. The Germans declare that a

[Continued overleaf.]



TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE WHILE OUTWARD BOUND FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK WITH 26 AMERICAN CITIZENS AND OTHER PASSENGERS ON BOARD: THE WHITE STAR LINER "ARABIC."

Photograph by Sport and General



A CRIM

"President Wilson," of the 'Arabic' before a calm sea and case of the 'Arabic'



A CRIME AND A BLUNDER: SURVIVORS FROM THE SINKING OF THE WHITE STAR LINER "ARABIC" BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

"President Wilson," it was stated on August 23, "is waiting for the affidavits by the American survivors of the 'Arabic' before coming to a decision" as to his attitude with regard to this outrage, which, but for a calm sea and daylight, might have been as disastrous as the sinking of the "Lusitania." In the case of the "Arabic," the losses were not numerous; thanks also to the masterly seamanship of Captain

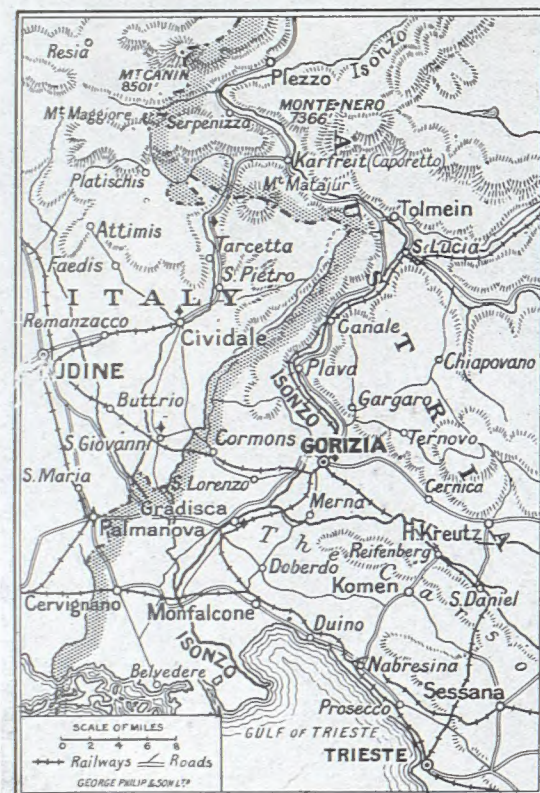
Finch, and the general preparedness. Photograph No. 1 shows Miss Stella Carol, the young singer whose life seems destined to be one long romance, with her husband, Mr. A. H. Le Blond. Our second is of Captain Finch, whom all the survivors praise. No. 3 shows two survivors who are retaining their life-belts as souvenirs. Our pictures were taken at Queenstown.—[Photos. by C.N.]

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Russian torpedo-boat, and the gun-boats *Sivoutch* and *Koriets* were destroyed, as well as several torpedo-boats and one larger vessel damaged.

The full Russian report is less reticent and more damaging to German credit. It appears that in a series of engagements lasting for five or six days, the Germans were driven from the Gulf with bad losses. In a resistance that must have been particularly brilliant, the Russians managed to put out of action two German cruisers and eight of their torpedo-craft. Added to this a British submarine torpedoed "one of the most powerful Dreadnoughts of the German Fleet," said to be the redoubtable *Moltke*—thus putting a finishing touch to one of the most striking episodes the war has yet seen. It is impossible to exaggerate the worth of this really splendid achievement; in one encounter the Russians have accomplished more than many months of the best-applied German attrition.

ITALY'S SPHERE OF OPERATIONS AGAINST AUSTRIA: THE ISONZO LINE FROM PLEZZO AND MONTE NERO TO GORIZIA AND THE CARSO PLATEAU.



Along the remainder of the front the German advance is reaping the reward of its immense pressure, though its advance is much slower under the check of the heaviest rear-guard fighting. The fact that von Mackensen's troops have, at least, come into touch with the outlying works of the Brest-Litovsk defences is not more than a prelude to a battle that

has to be fought first before he can claim himself victor. Of graver moment is the statement of this General that he has forced the Bug near Vlodava, and has troops operating against the Russians on the eastern bank. If this movement can be developed with punishing effect, it would turn the southern flank of the line, and in conjunction with the northern movement force the defending army to move yet deeper into Russia. As pointed out here last week, the German intention is obviously to force the Russians to do this, though whether the Germans will follow our ally inland is another matter. In any case, with all these operations we can take some comfort from the still unbeaten deportment and unbroken courage of the Slavs. Suffering under the cruellest of luck, the Russians show themselves to possess every military quality, save that of present victory. The Germans may force them back, and endeavour to lock their front with trenches, but there will yet be a great army ready to strike back at them when the potential moment for victory arrives. Russia has only lost what she can retake and replace; Germany is steadily losing her life's blood.

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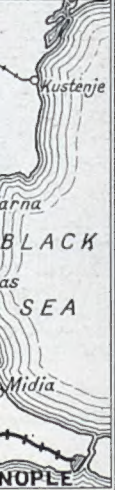


THE NEW BALKAN CRISIS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE WAR: A MAP SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE STATES AFFECTED.

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SHOWING



THE ENEMY IN WARSAW: GERMAN GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS ARRIVING TO TAKE UP QUARTERS IN THE HOTEL BRISTOL.

The officers of the German Headquarters Staff attached to the Army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria entered Warsaw immediately after the preliminaries of the occupation had been carried through and the fortifications of the city on the western bank of the Vistula had been taken over by the Germans. The enemy entered the city in their grey army staff motor-cars (displaying on the panels the badge of the

Imperial German Black Eagle), and at once proceeded to instal themselves in the principal hotels of the Polish capital, exactly as was done by other German Headquarter Staff officers on the occasion of the occupation of Brussels last autumn. Our photograph shows German officers of high rank on the General Staff on their arrival before the Hotel Bristol of Warsaw to take up their quarters there.

Our attention has latterly been re-quickened in its interest in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and it is not at all unlikely that re-quickening may develop into something more vivid. The landings reported last week have been reinforced by fighting on the French front before Achi Baba, in which slight progress has been made, and by more fighting following the landing at Suvla Bay. This fighting now appears to have forestalled a heavy Turkish attack in which considerable reinforcements of good troops were to have taken part. The landing of the British nullified the enemy movement, but the great pressure of men enabled the Turks to bring the new offensive to a standstill before it had fully realised its objective. Yet the work done was magnificent, and the gains made, so far, have every symptom of proving their extreme utility. For those who are disappointed by the fact that no more news has come forward about the hypothetical landing on the mainland at Karachali, must bear in mind that the final victory in Gallipoli will not necessarily come through the capture of the entire Peninsula. It is not necessary to cut off the Turkish troops somewhere beyond the Bulair Lines in order to win. That effect can be gained by the success of the troops occupying the present fronts. If our forces can drive across the five miles of Peninsula that separates them from Maidos they will not only have succeeded in bottling up the Turks on the Achi Baba-Krithia Line, they will

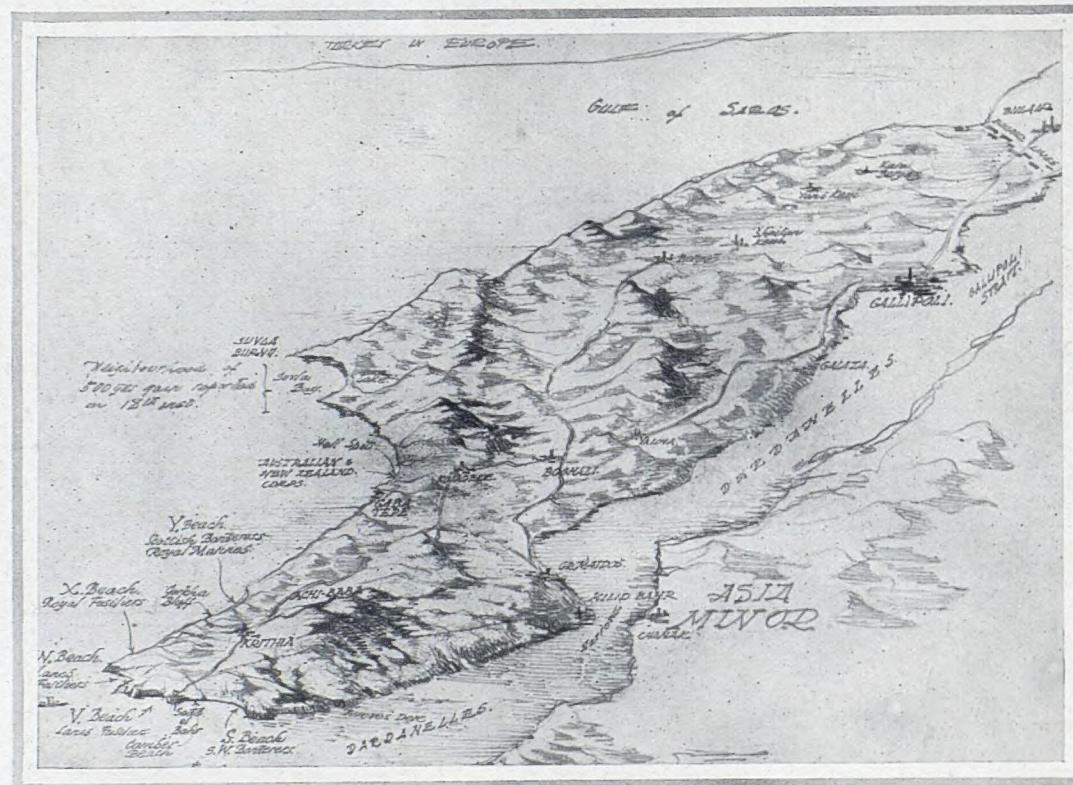
probably have given our fleet the use of the Narrows and the entry into the Sea of Marmora. If that is done then the main problem of the Dardanelles is solved, and the fall of Constantinople is perceptibly imminent.

The task will not be easy; the country is difficult and the enemy has made use of it in all its difficulties; yet the advance is not insuperable, and

the sense of optimism now underlying the reports from the front seems to show that our men are facing their task with an ever-growing confidence. Gallipoli should have a great deal to interest us in the next few weeks. It has had, in addition to its fighting, a tragedy in the week under notice. The first of the British troopships to be torpedoed was sunk near by. The *Royal Edward*, carrying nearly 1400 of our troops, and a crew of 220, was attacked by an enemy submarine in the Aegean Sea, and sunk with a loss, it is feared, of about 1000 men. The troops on board were mainly reinforcements of the 29th Division, with Royal Army Medical details. The loss of the vessel calls attention to the skill which has given us, up to now, so consistent an immunity from these disasters. Many thousand passages must have been made by troop-

ships to France, to the East, and to other campaign-centres of the world, yet, though one or two vessels have had narrow escapes, the *Royal Edward* is the only loss. It is a great laurel to the credit of the silent, but ever-watchful Navy.

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ILLUSTRATING ADMIRAL DE ROBECK'S DESPATCH AND SIR IAN HAMILTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE FRESH LANDING:
A SKETCH-MAP OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, FROM BULAIR TO SEDD-UL BAHR, SHOWING SUVLA BAY

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HOW THE GERMANS SECURED WARSAW: THROWING A PONTOON-BRIDGE ACROSS THE VISTULA TO OUTFLANK THE DEFENDERS OF PRAGA.

On evacuating Warsaw, the Russians blew up the bridges across the Vistula. As long as it was possible, a portion of the Russian rear-guard defended Praga, the suburb of the city on the eastern side, and shelled the Germans as they showed themselves towards the river. But it was impossible to maintain the defence of Praga. As shown in the illustration above, the Germans quickly brought up their

pontoon and bridging equipment and constructed floating bridges up and down stream on the outskirts of the city to either side beyond interference from the defenders of Praga. In that manner the flanks of the small force of Russian rear-guard troops remaining in Praga were threatened, and they fell back on their own main body, effecting their retirement without further fighting.—[Photo. by Photo. Press.]

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The front in the West still continues its inscrutable passivity, maintaining only a series of minor engagements until the moment for major action has arrived. The British troops have been quiet. The French have utilised the week in a great deal of cannonading exchanges, though there has been lively work in Artois and in the Vosges.

The Italian advance on their wide and complicated front is still thorough and still steady. The difficulties of the Carso fighting are being overcome with patience and great skill, and there has been suggestive work done in the Tolmino area that will bear fruit in good time. On the Trent front the Italians have been pushing eastward and have nearly touched the railway north of Borgo. This brings a direct threat to Trent, which is also menaced by an uncomfortable move upward towards Rovereto. The greatest news in connection with Italy, however, is that her final rupture with Turkey has come, and that, with the Allies, she will take an active part in the Gallipoli campaign.

On sea there has been some activity—apart from the Riga Gulf fighting—and it has been mainly submarine. Of the several ships torpedoed the gravest loss is that of the White Star liner *Arabic*. This outrage was



WAR-CARICATURES AT THE FRONT: HOW A FRENCH SOLDIER DECORATED HIS TENT. This clever cartoon drawn by a French soldier on the canvas of his tent shows General Joffre leading to execution the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, the Emperor of Austria, and the Sultan of Turkey. They are roped together by strings of German sausages.—[Photo. by Topical.]

committed without even that nebulous thing, a German excuse, for the vessel was outward bound, and her cargo could not have been contraband even if the British had desired it to be. With great coolness and skill the



INOCULATING HORSES AT THE FRONT: THE ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS AT WORK IN FRANCE.

Photograph by L.N.A.

captain, officers, and crew were able to save the majority of the lives aboard, though nearly forty men and women were lost. Two of these were Americans, and the outburst of hot anger in the States which followed the crime receives more point from the fact that this is undoubtedly the "unfriendly act" of President Wilson's last Note. American patience, stretched to breaking-point already, may at last have reached snapping-strain. On a par with this horrible act is the ugly business connected with the end of the British submarine *E 13*. This vessel went aground on the Danish island of Saltholm; that is, in Danish waters. Nevertheless she was shelled while in a defenceless condition by a German torpedo-boat, and the whole of her crew might have been murdered in cold blood if a Danish destroyer had not steamed into the line of fire. There is no need to emphasise the sheer brutality of this action, which will be the subject of a very pointed protest from Denmark to Berlin.

LONDON: AUG. 23, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

With character
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FROM THE ENEMY SIDE: MEN OF A GERMAN RAILWAY PIONEER BATTALION LAYING A RAILWAY FOR STRATEGICAL PURPOSES.

With characteristic thoroughness and foresight, the German Army includes in its organisation a strongly staffed and completely equipped special Brigade of railway engineer regiments, sub-divided into battalions, available for the construction of field-railway lines in hostile territory. They belong to the Engineer and Pioneer Corps, and are distributed among the various army commands, each battalion being of a

strength of between six and seven hundred rank and file—a Construction Company, a Traffic Company, and a Workman Company, all uniformed and armed like infantry, with additional equipment of picks, axes, hatchets, shovels, and railway artisan's tools. By their means several strategical lines have already been laid round Liege and between Luxembourg and the Ardennes district.



FROM THE ENEMY SIDE: A HOUSE SET ON FIRE BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THEIR RETREAT FROM WARSAW.

The Russians in retreating made sure, as far as possible, that nothing was left for the enemy in the way of stores or war-material, and this necessitated the destruction of a considerable amount of property. Our photograph is taken from a German paper, which describes it thus: "After the capture of Warsaw: A scene in a Russian township, which the Russians set on fire in their retreat from Warsaw, to impede

the advance of the Germans." The felled tree-trunks before the house would seem to have escaped the flames on this occasion, although the Russians, it is said, usually burnt all the wood, thereby causing the enemy great inconvenience. Such was the scarcity of timber, indeed, that at one place the Austrians had to use wooden bedsteads to build a bridge over a river.

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FROM THE ENEMY SIDE : GERMAN SOLDIERS SALVING GOODS IN A POLISH VILLAGE FIRED BY RETREATING COSSACKS.

Military necessity, as we note elsewhere, compelled the Russians, during their retreat in Poland, to burn whatever might prove useful to the enemy. The above photograph appeared in a German paper under the heading : "Pictures of the advance of our armies in Russian Poland," and with the following description : "In a village, already evacuated, set on fire by Cossacks : our soldiers endeavouring to save

the goods of the inhabitants who had fled." A correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende," of Copenhagen, with the Austrians in Poland, wrote recently : "Wherever we go the horizon is coloured red from flaming villages. . . Every scrap of metal is carefully collected. In an old demolished castle where the correspondents spent a night everything down to the door-fittings had been picked off."



FROM THE ENEMY SIDE: ENTRENCHED GERMANS DEFENDING THEMSELVES ON A DOUBLE FRONT, WITH RIFLE AND HAND-GRENADE.

Owing to the ramifications of trenches that have grown out of the conditions of the war, and changes of line through advances or retreats, there are many occasions, no doubt, when troops may find themselves temporarily exposed to attack on both sides. They may, for instance, be caught in a communication-trench between one line and another, or the enemy may have broken through their line at

a point further along. The above drawing, taken from a German paper, shows troops of the enemy defending themselves on a double front against infantry (apparently French) attacking them on both sides. In the foreground is a German soldier throwing a bomb resembling one of the French racket-grenades previously illustrated in these pages; while another kneels to pick up a supply of cartridges.

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FROM THE ENEMY SIDE: AN AUSTRIAN 30.5-CM. HOWITZER TEAM IN ACTION—STANDING WITH EARS STOPPED AND MOUTHS OPEN.

The gun-team of one of the Austrian 30.5-cm. (or 11.5-inch) howitzers are seen in this photograph (reproduced from a German paper), at their stations during action. The howitzer is just about to be fired, and the men are seen some stopping their ears, others standing with their mouths open. Both measures are officially enjoined on howitzer detachments, as alternatives, to minimise as much as possible

the shock-effect and concussion of the going-off of the heavily charged piece, which is also, for the same reason, fired by an electric wire at several paces in rear. One of the great 800-lb. shells is seen on its trolley in readiness for wheeling up to the breech for the next shot; and in addition, to the left, the crane by means of which the shells are hoisted from the ammunition-wagon on to the trolley.



FROM THE ENEMY SIDE: A "TIGHT-ROPE" CROSSING BY GERMANS AT A BRIDGE DESTROYED BY THE RUSSIANS IN POLAND.

Forest-warfare has been in progress to a considerable extent on both fronts: in Galicia and Poland in the Eastern theatre of war, as, to a more limited extent, in the Vosges country and the Argonne woods in the Western. The illustration shown above (reproduced from a photograph in one of the German papers) has to do with an incident in the fighting in Poland at a place where a river in the midst of a

forest had to be crossed, and where the Russian troops had destroyed the only bridge. At the point shown here, the Russian military trestle-bridge seen, having ceased to be required by the builders, had been practically destroyed, with the result that the foremost German infantrymen, on reaching the place and finding the river too deep to ford, had to improvise the risky crossing as depicted.

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columns



FROM THE ENEMY SIDE: FORDING A RIVER AS THE RUSSIANS COMMENCED TO WITHDRAW, IN POLAND.

In this illustration, which claims to be a sketch on the spot, in Poland, by the artist-correspondent of a German paper, we see the sequel to one of the recent Russian rear-guard battles. The Russian rear-guard troops in the present instance barred the passage of the river to the Austro-German attacking columns until the order to withdraw reached them, on which they began to fall back, leaving the way

across the river open. As soon as the weakening of the opposing fire told the enemy what was taking place in their front, the Austro-German columns were pushed forward to ford the river, as they are seen doing, and attack the wooded heights in the background, whence the rearmost troops of the retiring Russians may be seen firing their parting shots before they quit the battlefield.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXII.—GENERAL FOCH.

NEXT to General Joffre, as the *beau idéal* of the modern French soldier, stands General Foch. The military leaders of modern France conform entirely to the new spirit of the country. All that theatricality which in 1870 proved so fatal, even to men of undeniable bravery, has now given place in French generalship to a quiet and erudite mastery of the art of war. Dash and courage are still indispensable, and in these qualities our great Allies excel, but it is always a courage tempered and directed with the highest discretion. General Foch has been one of the notable trainers of the French Army for its present ordeal. He is now sixty-five years of age, but has the slim figure and the rapid movements of a young man. His piercing grey-blue eyes bespeak his shrewd intelligence; his speech is precise, logical, and rapid. Distinguished in mathematics, his whole turn of mind, and even his way of expressing himself, is that of the mathematician. At the opening of the present campaign he was called upon to endure the severest test to which a soldier can be put—that of retreat. But during the Battle of the Marne he conducted with masterly skill a three-days' retirement between Sézanne and Mailly, and at the end of the ordeal he was able to turn upon the enemy, resume the offensive, and win. A week or two earlier he had done excellent, if less decisive, work in Lorraine. At Nancy, before the war, General Foch was in command of the 20th Army, and there he received the British Staff Officers who followed the last French



A GREAT FRENCH LEADER IN THE FIELD:

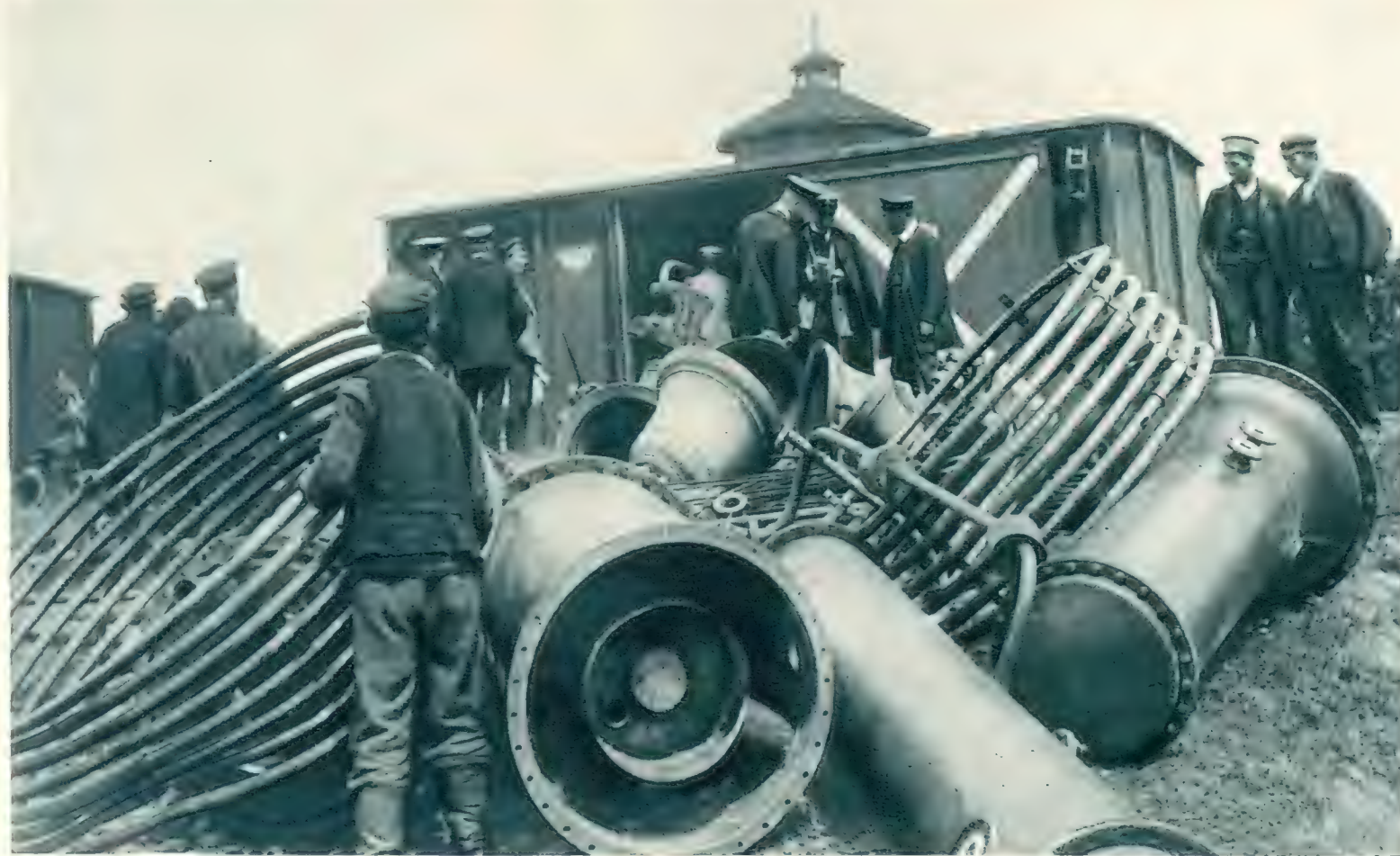
GENERAL FOCH.

Photograph by Manuel.

manœuvres. Three years ago he was head of the French Military Mission which attended the manœuvres of the British Army. In 1900 he was appointed Director of the École de Guerre, a post which he held for fifteen years, and it may be said that his teaching set the pattern of the modern French soldier. He believes, above all, in initiative. "Discipline," he has said, in one of his works on military science, "discipline for a leader does not mean the execution of orders received, in so far as they seem suitable, just, reasonable, or even possible. It means that you have entirely grasped the ideas of the leader who has given the order, and that you take every possible means to satisfy him. Discipline does not mean silent abstinence, only doing what appears to you possible without compromising yourself. It is not the practice of the art of avoiding responsibility. On the contrary, it is action in the sense of orders received." General Foch, commenting upon the aphorism that "a battle lost is a battle which you believe to be lost, for battles are not lost materially," gave the saying this extension: "A battle won is a battle in which one will not admit oneself to be vanquished." This mental attitude, by the way, was noted by Napoleon as the property of a nation to which he found himself opposed. It is now the common characteristic of all the Allies. It is with leaders thus trained and thus resolved that France is proving herself to-day worthy of her greatest traditions. On Dec. 2, 1914, King George, during his visit to the fighting line, received General Foch at General Headquarters and invested him with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

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DEPRIVING THE ENEMY OF THE METAL OF WARSAW—INCLUDING BELLS: CARRYING OFF MATERIAL LIKELY TO BE OF MILITARY VALUE.

With well-calculated foresight, as soon as it was decided to abandon Warsaw so as not to compromise or endanger the main army, the Russian military authorities set to work to remove every kind of metal work from the store-houses and workshops and the public buildings of the city beyond reach of the enemy. The task was carried out with well-organised thoroughness, and with such promptness

that practically nothing likely to be useful was left as spoil to the Germans, on occupying the Polish capital. Even the church bells were carried off by the Russians, being loaded up in long trains by rail and road and packed off, together with copper boiler-tubing, and bar-iron and steel engine-fittings as seen above, collected in one of the Warsaw railway goods yards.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



A HEROIC WOMAN DOCTOR WITH THE SIBERIANS: ON DUTY AT WARSAW.

The great demand for doctors caused by the war has opened up adventures and careers for medically qualified women never dreamed of before. The woman doctor seen in this photograph was present at the evacuation of Warsaw, being attached to a Siberian regiment which fought in the last rear-guard actions. She remained at her post, it is said, all through the fighting.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



NEAR WARSAW: CARRYING A SIBERIAN REGIMENT'S COLOURS TO THE TRENCHES.

The Siberian troops of the Russian Army fought with great gallantry in the final rear-guard actions near Warsaw before the evacuation. Their regimental colours were removed in case they should be captured, but the Siberian soldiers asked to have their flag back again, and consequently it was conveyed to them in the trenches. The Siberians, it is said, saved Warsaw earlier in the war.—[Photo. by Illus. Bureau.]

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RUSSIAN WOUNDED WHO WERE LEFT BEHIND IN WARSAW WHEN IT WAS EVACUATED: A SCENE IN A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.

It was stated in an article describing the evacuation of Warsaw, written by Mr. Bassett Digby, an American correspondent, that "more than 5000 wounded soldiers remain in the hospitals." He mentioned at the same time that the only British subject left in Warsaw, Miss Kennedy, was in hospital suffering from pleurisy. The loss of the city was announced briefly in the Russian *communiqué* of

August 6, which stated: "Warsaw was evacuated in order to save the town from the effects of a bombardment." A Berlin message of the same date said: "After the Russians had been expelled from the outer and inner line of fortifications of Warsaw without any damage being done to the city, they evacuated the city and retreated to Praga, on the right bank of the Vistula."—[Photo. by *Ilus. Bureau*.]

THE TRENCHES.
guard actions near
ould be captured,
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by *Ilus. Bureau*.]



COSSACKS PICKING UP AND CARRYING INTO SAFETY THEIR WOUNDED COMRADES: AN EPISODE OF THE

Ever in the forefront during the advance against an enemy, and the eyes and ears of the Russian Army, the leaders in every pursuit, and always daring and ubiquitous: in a retirement the Cossacks at the extreme rear of the withdrawing columns have to fulfil a part of equal importance, and requiring no less courage—if not, indeed, one that calls for fortitude and cool pluck of an even higher order. To them it falls, not

only to fight hard in covering the retreat of their own troops after action as these draw back, and to ward off the attacks incessantly launched at them by the enemy's advanced troops in pursuit, but also they have the task of retarding as far as possible the movements of the enemy at close quarters while they themselves are bringing in as many of the wounded as they can manage to carry off on horseback. Such a scene as

RETIREMENT OF THE

that depicted above has been the Grand Duke's army in every position where even on occasion may be judged from



RETIREMENT OF THE REAR-GUARD COLUMNS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY DURING THE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND

that depicted above has been of hourly occurrence during the past weeks while the rear-guard regiments of the Grand Duke's army were stolidly battling their way back after resisting to the last in the defence of every position where even only a temporary stand was possible. How close the enemy were on the particular occasion may be judged from the bursting shrapnel in the background. In spite of all difficulties, though,

the Cossacks did their duty. The marvellous horsemanship of the Cossacks stands them in good stead on such service, and the endurance and carrying power of their sturdy ponies prove an invaluable aid, trained as these are to act and work, as it were, automatically, understanding and obeying instinctively, to all appearances, their masters' slightest wish and motions.—[Drawn by Frédéric de Haenen.]



DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND: PEASANT REFUGEES ENCAMPED ON THE ROAD NEAR WARSAW.

Before the fall of Warsaw vast numbers of peasants from the neighbouring districts flocked into the city to cross the bridges over the Vistula to its right, or eastern, bank, in search of a place of safety further east. While, as mentioned elsewhere, some 350,000 of the inhabitants of Warsaw itself left during the evacuation, an equal number of peasant-refugees were pouring into the city in a constant stream, day

and night, on their eastward journey. Practically the whole population of the countryside north and south-west of the city, it is said, thronged the roads into Warsaw, and every day thousands of people were ferried across the Vistula. The peasants drove their cattle along the roads, and brought with them all their goods that they could carry.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



LEAVING AN ALMOST DESERTED CITY TO THE GERMANS: A RUSSIAN REGIMENT MARCHING THROUGH WARSAW THE AFTERNOON BEFORE IT FELL.

The Germans entered Warsaw on the morning of August 5, but the civil evacuation of the city began some weeks before. The Russian authorities announced on July 15 that it would commence officially on Sunday, the 18th, but it really began at once. The inhabitants were advised to travel out of Poland into Russia, and it is said that 350,000 people, including nearly half of the Jewish quarter, left Warsaw

on their journey east. Thousands of goods-trucks were collected on railway sidings to convey refugees, while others went by road, and an endless procession of vehicles crossed the bridges over the Vistula. By the time the last Russian troops had left, Warsaw was almost a deserted city. It was also dismantled of everything that might be useful to the enemy, especially metal.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



"GUARDING THE ACE": A CORDON OF DESTROYERS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE MOVE AHEAD AND ASTERN AND ON EITHER SIDE OF A BATTLE-SHIP.

"Guarding the Ace" is an expressive modern naval phrase which, when one looks at the illustration given above, offers its own explanation. Just as the ace is the most important card in a pack, so the battle-ships of a fleet are its most important units, and their being safeguarded from possible harm by insidious and stealthy submarine attack is a measure of supreme importance. By night and day, the ever-watchful patrol keeps its guard continuously, whatever may be the number of battle-ships to be protected. We see here one of our super-Dreadnoughts, on a cruise of observation as far as the telescope, periscope or conning-tower, or to



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...We see here one of our

...SIDE OF A BATTLE-SHIP, TO RENDER SUBMARINE ATTACK PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.— FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES PEARS.
...super-Dreadnoughts, on a cruise in the open sea, being so kept watch and ward over. Ahead and astern of the ship, destroyers reconnoitre the sea surface and keep it under constant
...observation as far as the telescope reaches. On either side other destroyers range themselves in close line, equally on the alert, and with their guns ready to open fire at sight on
...periscope or conning-tower, or to dash off and run the enemy down. We shall learn at the end of the war what the Grand Fleet owes to its destroyer guard.



THE MECHANICAL SIDE OF MODERN WAR: VARIOUS KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS CONVEYED ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF VEHICLES.

Modern warfare is largely an affair of science and engineering—mechanical, electrical, and otherwise. Scientific skill in some form or other enters into the production and use of all military weapons and apparatus. We give here four typical examples, which, of course, by no means exhaust the number, but indicate something of the great variety of complex appliances—many of them among the latest scientific

inventions—in everyday use at the front. The photographs show: (1) Shells, stacked in railway trucks, on the way to the Vosges front; (2) A motor-car with a wireless telegraph outfit; (3) A British motor-cycle side-car ambulance in the Vosges, for traversing mountain routes impossible to cars; (4) A searchlight mounted on a motor-car. The searchlight is portable, and can be moved from the car.

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THE RED CROSS BADGE REPLACED BY A LANDSCAPE IN FOREST TINTS: PROTECTIVE COLORATION FOR A VOSGES AMBULANCE-CAR.

This experiment in natural coloration for an ambulance-wagon is an outcome of the enemy's occasional performances in dropping shells on Red Cross vehicles, regardless of the Geneva Convention; and, let us hope, by accident! The ambulance car seen above has been actively rendering service at the front among the French troops fighting in the Vosges and Alsace districts, and has been repeatedly within

range of the enemy's guns. Its Red Cross on a white ground—the usual sign of the ambulance—has been painted out, and, instead, an artistic composition of forest scenery details, as a species of woodland landscape, has been painted over the hood of the car, the colours being arranged to harmonise with the natural tints of the fir-clad forest localities in which its work was being done.—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN IN THE CAMEROONS: AN ENEMY MAXIM-TEAM; AND PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE BRITISH SIDE.

Photograph No. 1 shows native troops of the German Cameroons army with a light horse Maxim-gun team, belonging to the force garrisoning Garua. At the surrender of Garua were taken 4 Krupp field-guns (3 intact), and 10 Maxims (5 intact), besides several hundred rifles and "quite half-a-million" rounds of ammunition. Photograph No. 2 shows part of the camel transport-train that accompanied

the British column; carrying forage and commissariat stores. No. 3 is a photograph of the fortified "palace" of the Sultan of Gufei, a potentate of the Northern Cameroons. In the foreground are dancing-women. No. 4, taken during the operations near Garua, preliminary to the final cannonade, shows a native private of a British West African regiment watching at a loop-hole for a sniping shot.

TH
Garua, a view
the interior of
war in West
bombardment



THE GARUA VICTORY OF THE ALLIED BRITISH AND FRENCH: THE FALLEN CAMEROONS STRONGHOLD AND THE COUNTRY ROUND.

Garua, a view of which is given in Photograph No. 1, was the principal German fortified stronghold in the interior of the northern portion of the Cameroons. Its capture marks an important stage in the war in West Africa. Attacked early in June, the Germans were forced back until, after the final bombardment on June 11, the garrison surrendered. There were forts on hills round, and the garrison

numbered, at the surrender, 400 German officers and artillerymen and native troops. With wire entanglements and pits with spikes in them, the place seemed impregnable. Photograph No. 2 shows the nature of the wooded and grass country over which the combined British and French forces invading from Nigeria and the French Congo had to operate, with the Kaa Chiu Hills in the background.



HOW THE BRITISH FORCE CROSSED RIVERS IN THE CAMEROONS: DUG-OUT TREE-TRUNK CANOES AND A "SHAPED" CANOE.

The Allied Expeditionary Force which is successfully subjugating the Cameroons by hunting down the German garrisons, both in the northern and southern parts of the colony, is operating, owing to the wide extent of the country, in independent columns each comprised of a force of British and French colonial and native troops. Our photographs were taken with one of the columns engaged in the

districts nearer the coast, where broad rivers are met with. No. 1 shows one of the native river-craft which are employed by our forces—a dug-out canoe roughly hollowed out of tree-trunk, and carrying as many passengers as it can. Nos. 2 and 3 show natives with a dug-out about to swim a horse over. In No. 4 we see native boats engaged in taking in army stores for ferrying across.

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AT A BRITISH POST IN THE CAMEROONS: ONE OF OUR PICKETS; WITH ITS OFFICER IN COMMAND.

The Cameroons campaign is being carried out by a combined force of British and French colonial troops, made up almost entirely of native soldiers drawn from the garrisons of adjacent possessions of the Allies. The British contingent consists mainly of the native infantry soldiers of our two Nigerian regiments, and of certain West African battalions—troops maintained normally under the Colonial Office

in Whitehall for local defence purposes and officered by, as battalion and company-leaders, a small body of British subalterns, the majority of whom were seconded before the war from regiments of the Army then on Home Service for special employment. Our photograph is of a picket of one of the corps fighting in the Northern Cameroons. The British officer in command is standing on the right.



A FRENCH PLAY AT THE FRENCH FRONT: SOLDIER-ACTORS PLAYING TO A SOLDIER AUDIENCE NEAR THE FIRING-LINE.

To relieve the monotony of routine life with the troops in rear of the fighting lines, and alleviate the strain on those immediately facing the enemy, the officers and men themselves, whenever there is an opportunity, get up entertainments, usually concerts and dramatic performances. At one small French town behind the British front, we are told, British military amateurs, under the style of "The Follies

of the ——— Division" give variety performances six times a week in pierrot costume (assisted by two ladies), in a disused factory which is crowded nightly by all ranks. Another Division has its troupe of "Fancies." Our illustration shows a similar French amateur military dramatic company performing in one of our Ally's camps near the front.—[French Army Photo. Service.]

THE

The Admiralty enemy submarine available, the of 220 officers



THE FIRST BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK BY A SUBMARINE: THE "ROYAL EDWARD," TORPEDOED IN THE ÆGEAN, WITH 1600 ON BOARD.

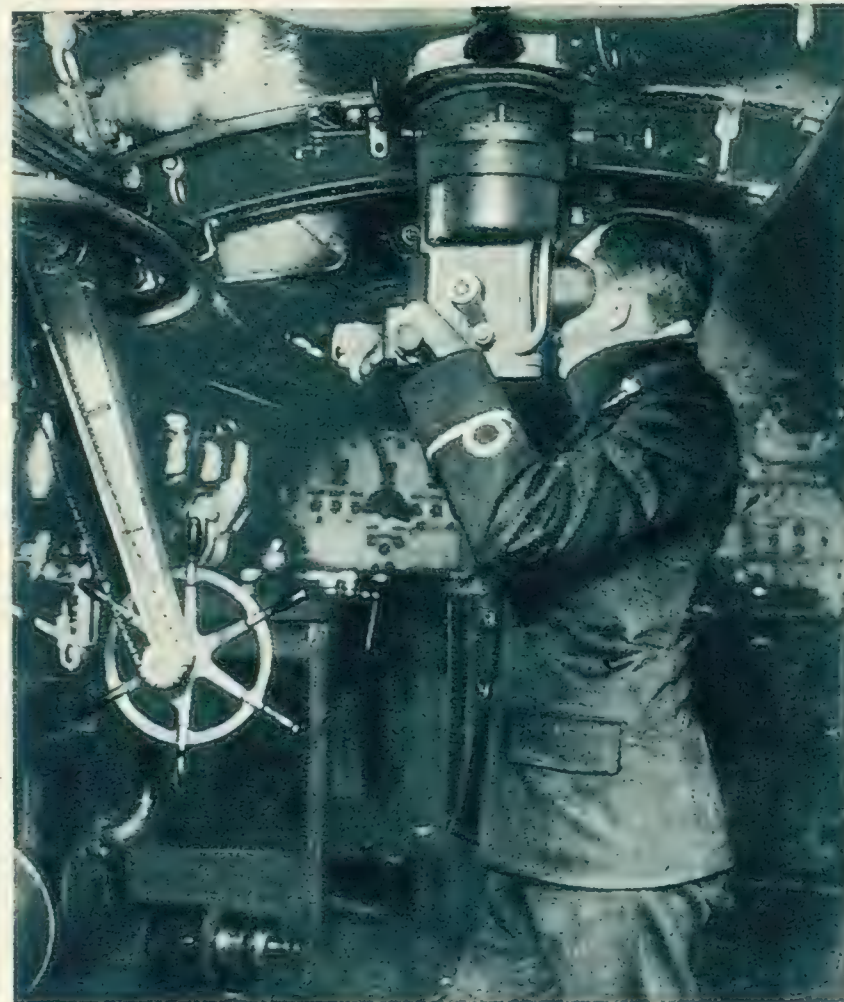
The Admiralty announced on August 17: "The British transport 'Royal Edward' was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Ægean last Saturday morning. According to the information at present available, the transport had on board 32 military officers and 1350 troops, in addition to the ship's crew of 220 officers and men. The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the 29th Division and

details of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved." This was the first transport sunk by a submarine, although many thousands of our troops have been conveyed by sea. The "Royal Edward" was a vessel of 11,117 tons, built in 1908, and owned by the Canadian Northern Steam-ship Co.—[By Courtesy of the Canadian Northern Ry.]



INSIDE A GERMAN SUBMARINE: ONE OF THE AFTER TORPEDO-TUBES.

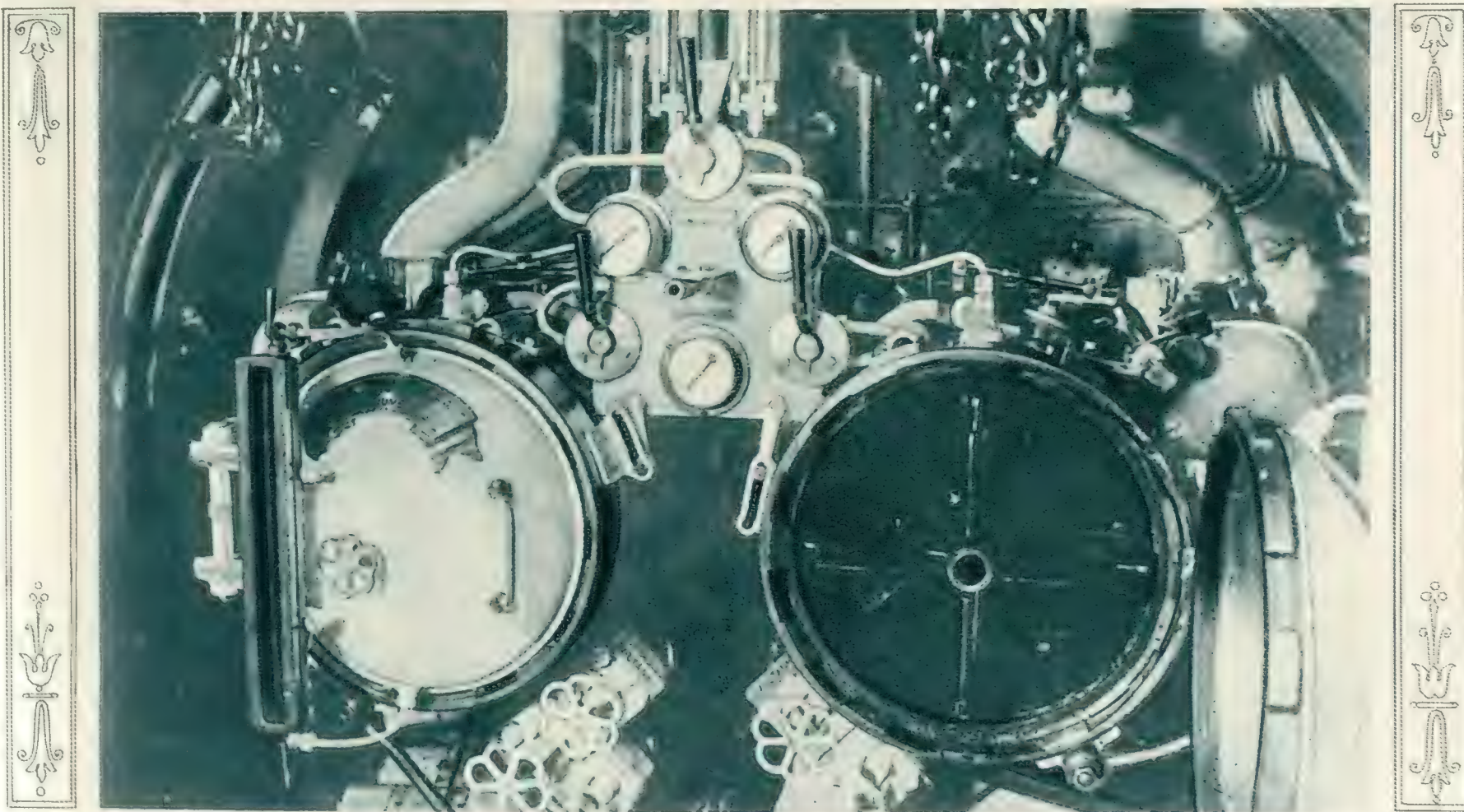
In the illustration above is given an interior view of one of the compartments of a German submarine, showing, in the background, one of the after torpedo-tubes. In the foreground of the photograph—which (with that adjoining, and that on the opposite page) is reproduced from a German paper—is seen a pump used for the compressed air by means of which the torpedo is fired.



WATCHING THROUGH A PERISCOPE: A GERMAN SUBMARINE ABOUT TO ATTACK.

We see here a German Sub-Lieutenant, in a submarine, at the interior end of one of the periscopes, watching the sea-surface by looking into the lower lens of the periscope, which reflects the view obtained above water by the upper lens and transmitted down the tube. His hands are on the bars for revolving the upper lens' case in any required direction.

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THE TORPEDO-CHAMBER AT THE BOWS OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE: THE PAIR OF TUBES AND THE GEAR FOR LOADING.

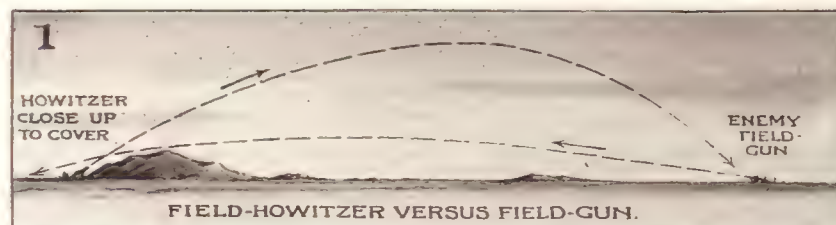
The forward end of the torpedo-chamber in the bow compartment of a German submarine is shown above, with its pair of torpedo-tubes set side by side. The torpedo-tube seen to the left is closed, and is seen with its cover-lid made fast, as with a torpedo inside ready for firing. The end of the torpedo-tube to the reader's right is open. It has just been loaded, and the rear end of the torpedo inside may

be dimly discerned. Above the pair of tubes are to be seen the pulleys and chains which are used in the operation of loading, for slinging each torpedo from the carriage on which it is run from the magazine at either side of the chamber preparatory to being slid into the tube. The boats from "U 9" to "U 20," inclusive, each carry two bow tubes and one stern tube.

ATTACK.
the periscopes,
view obtained
for revolving

HOW IT WORKS: XXXII.—THE HOWITZER.

THE howitzer is a gun designed to throw its shot high into the air, so as to cause it to fall almost vertically on the target. By its means it is possible to hit troops protected by trenches or other cover from direct fire. Shrapnel shell from a howitzer, when bursting over and behind a line of trenches, will sometimes take the trenches in reverse with the bullets forming the lower edge of the cone of dispersal. On the other hand, a shrapnel shell from a field-gun bursting in exactly the same position would do no damage (Fig. 8). As the projectile from a howitzer leaves the gun at a very high angle, it is an easy matter to operate the weapon from behind substantial cover reaching well above the gun and its crew, and protecting them from the enemy's field-gun fire. Its covered position, indeed, makes a howitzer invulnerable to all except howitzer fire (Fig. 1). In this respect the howitzer has a great advantage over a field-gun. The latter can never fire from behind solid cover high enough to stop projectiles fired at it from the opposing field-guns, the angle of descent of the hostile shot being greater than the angle of elevation of its own line of fire (Fig. 2). The Q.F. field-howitzer shown in detail in



FIGS. 1 AND 2.—HOW ELEVATED COVER IS OF ADVANTAGE TO THE HOWITZER GUN-TEAM, BUT A SOURCE OF DISADVANTAGE TO FIELD ARTILLERY GUNNERS.

In Fig. 1, the howitzer and its team are completely protected from being hit, by the hill from behind which they are firing. In Fig. 2 the hill affords no protection to a field-gun from a similar enemy field-gun, as the gun must fire from some distance in rear to clear the crest-line.

Fig. 3 is fitted with a gun-shield so that in emergency it may be used as an ordinary gun in repelling infantry attacks at short range. As the howitzer fires at an elevation as great as 45 deg., it can be placed for

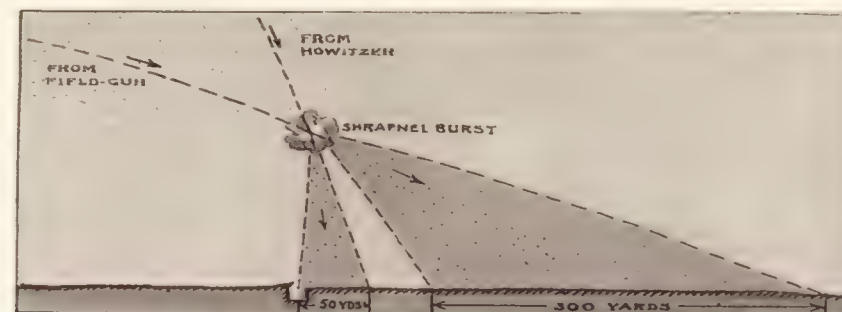


FIG. 8.—DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SHALLOW DANGER-ZONE FROM HOWITZER SHRAPNEL-BULLETS AND THE WIDE DANGER-AREA FROM FIELD-ARTILLERY SHRAPNEL.

The bullet-area covered by howitzer-shrapnel averages 50 yards across, and for it to be effective the range must be found within 25 yards. With field-gun shrapnel, whose danger-zone extends over 300 yards it is not necessary to find the exact range.

firing so close to solid cover that all bullets high enough to clear the top of the protecting bank pass harmlessly over the heads of the gun team (Fig. 1). When firing at short ranges, it is usual to reduce the propelling charge (B, Fig. 7), so that the angle of descent may be as steep as possible without throwing the shot so high into the air in the course of its trajectory curve as to expose it to the influence of the wind for a longer period than necessary.

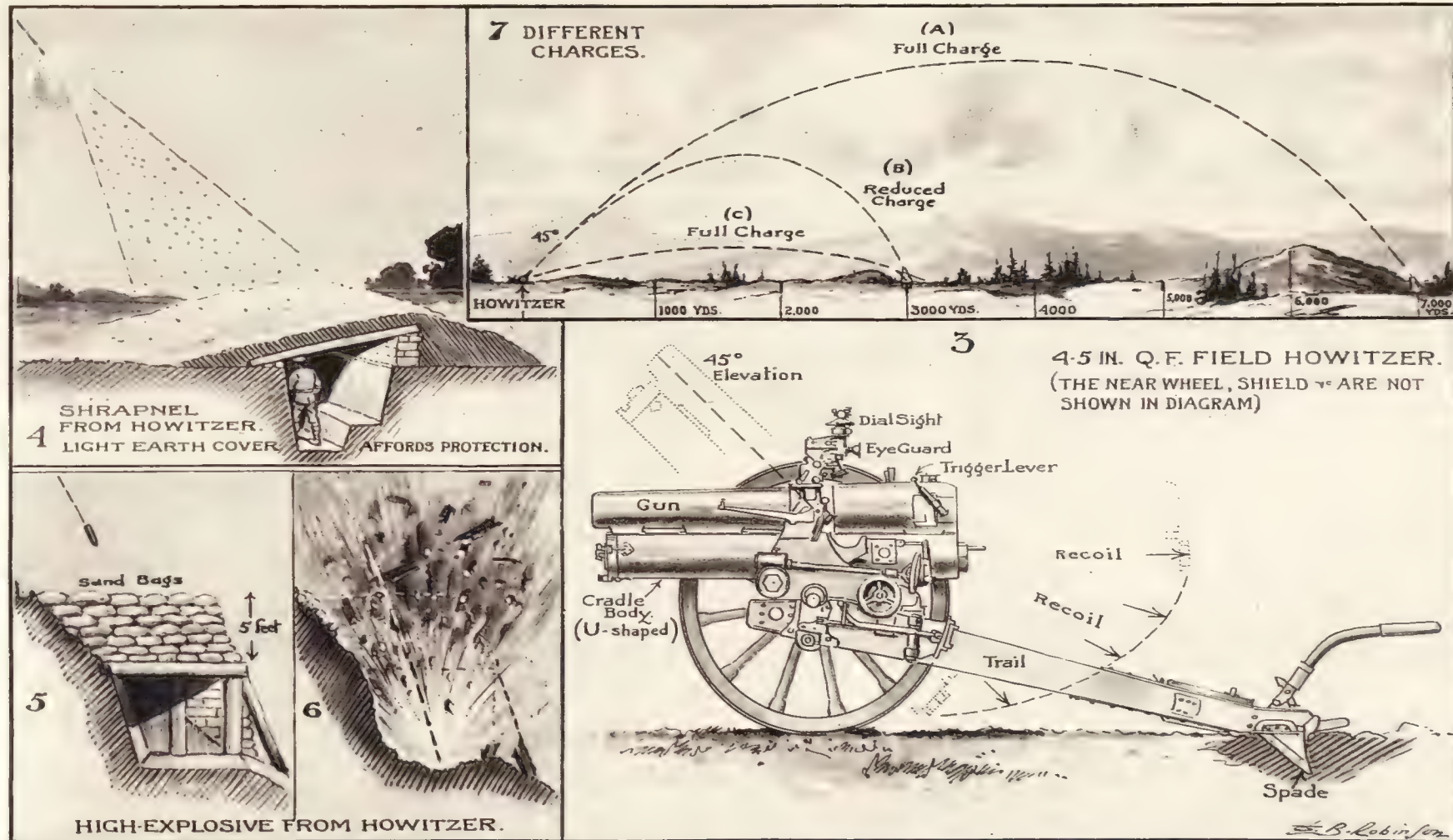
When a howitzer is used as a field-gun for direct fire at short range, the full propelling charge is used, so as to give the shot its maximum velocity (C, Fig. 7). In that way the projectile is increased in accuracy by reducing the time of its exposure to the wind.

In the design of a howitzer the chief difficulty arises in connection with the recoil mechanism. As the angle of fire is so high, the recoil takes place in a more or less vertical direction, and consequently the gun must be designed so as to keep its breech at a considerable distance from the ground even when the muzzle is elevated to its full extent (Fig. 3).

The system most commonly used for field-howitzers embodies centrally placed trunnions whose position ensures an approximately balanced barrel cradle and a "controlled recoil" gear. This gear is constructed on the same general lines as that of the 18-pounder Q.F. gun, described in a previous article (*Illustrated War News*, May 26, page 13), but with modifications to suit the different kinds of work required.

[Continued opposite.]

[Continued.]
Howitzers
Earth head
through the
demolishing



Continued.

HOW IT WORKS: A HOWITZER IN DIAGRAM, TO SHOW ITS GENERAL MECHANISM AND RANGES.

Howitzers are also used to break in overhead-cover with high-explosives, as seen in Figs. 5 and 6. Earth head-cover will keep out howitzer shrapnel-bullets, but howitzer high-explosive shells will go through the roof of a shelter covered with five feet of sand-bags and burst inside the shelter, totally demolishing it and killing all within. In Fig. 7, (A) represents a howitzer firing a full charge with

45 deg. elevation to 7000 yards' range. (B) shows the trajectory at 3000 yards with a reduced charge. (C) shows a hit at 3000 yards, with the full charge and reduced elevation. For the various ranges at which howitzers may be required to operate, special charges are supplied on service for each weapon, each howitzer, in fact, being supplied with no fewer than seven sizes of cartridge.



THE PLAGUE OF FLIES AT THE FRONT: A GERMAN SOLDIER'S "VEIL."

Among the minor evils of life at the front at this time of year is the plague of flies, which, as our left-hand photograph shows, have assailed the enemy and the Allies impartially. The Dean of Lincoln, who has taken the matter up, and has submitted a specimen protector to the War Office, wrote in a letter to the "Times" recently that, as a result of a previous letter, he had received "overwhelming



THE PLAGUE OF FLIES IN GALLIPOLI: A BRITISH SOLDIER'S "VEIL."

proofs of the curse of flies under which, both in Gallipoli and in Flanders, our gallant fellows are suffering." The flies disturb the men's sleep and pollute their food. In Gallipoli, it was reported recently, men had asked for "khaki-coloured" jam, such as apricot, as flies were more distinguishable in that than in dark-coloured jam!—[Right-hand Photo. by L.N.A.]



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THE ENEMY'S NEW MENACE TO SERBIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE BALKAN CRISIS: SERBIAN TROOPS RESTING IN THEIR TRENCHES.

The Austrians recently renewed their activity against Serbia by shelling Belgrade. The Serbians replied by bombarding Semlin and Pancevo. An official Serbian *communiqué* stated: "On August 9 we defeated, by infantry and artillery fire, attempts by the enemy to entrench himself at certain points on the left banks of the Save and the Danube." With regard to an attempted Austrian crossing of the

Danube, on August 10, the *communiqué* continues: "Our troops allowed them to approach to within fifteen metres of the shore before opening a sustained fire." A later report said: "On the Save front we dispersed an enemy detachment attempting to entrench." There has been a rumour of a German offensive against the Serbians, but this was regarded as a threat intended to influence the Balkan situation.—[Topical.]



IN PEACE: THE TOMB OF SAN DOMENICO, AT BOLOGNA.

The Chapel of San Domenico in the church of the same name in the Piazza Galileo, Bologna, contains the tomb of the saint—a white marble sarcophagus (Arca di San Domenico), dating from 1270, and adorned with bold reliefs illustrating incidents in the life of the saint, by Niccolo Pisano and his pupil, Fra Guglielmo. The three reliefs on the base are by Alfonso Lombardi, 1532; and the Kneeling Angel,



IN WAR: THE TOMB OF SAN DOMENICO, BOARDED UP.

to the left, is by Niccolo dell Arca, who received his surname from this sarcophagus, and also executed the rich canopy. The angel on the right is by Michael Angelo; as, too, is the figure of St. Petronius, over the sarcophagus, holding the church in his hand; and the coloured fresco of the Apotheosis of San Dominico is the work of Guido Reni.—[Photos. by Vaucher.]

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from Riga Bay
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REPORTED SUNK IN THE BALTIC BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE: THE GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER "MOLTKE"—A SCARBOROUGH RAIDER.

On August 22 there came a report from Petrograd saying: "In the Riga battle the Germans lost one super-Dreadnought, the 'Moltke'; three cruisers; seven torpedo-boats. . . The German Fleet has withdrawn from Riga Bay." On the Monday an official *communiqué* said: "In the Gulf of Riga, between August 16 and 19, the Russian Fleet sank or damaged no fewer than two German cruisers and eight

torpedo-boats. At the same time an English submarine sank one of the best German Dreadnoughts." The latter part of this message evidently refers to the battle-cruiser "Moltke," a sister of the "Goeben," and believed to be one of the ships which took part in the raid on Scarborough. She was a super-Dreadnought, completed in 1911; and displaced 23,000 tons.



THE DASTARDLY GERMAN OUTRAGE IN DANISH WATERS: THE COMMANDER, OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE STRANDED SUBMARINE "E 13."

This photograph of Lieut-Commander Layton, R.N., and officers and men of Submarine "E 13" was taken shortly before "E 13" left port on her ill-fated last cruise. Half the number of those seen above are stated to have been saved. The others fell victims, as described in Lieut-Commander Layton's official report to the Admiralty, to the diabolical German outrage perpetrated in neutral Danish waters.

On discovering "E 13" aground off the Danish island of Saltholm, two German destroyers violated Danish neutrality by attacking the helpless "E 13." The Germans murderously opened fire on the crew while trying to save themselves by swimming ashore. "While the men were in the water," reports Lieut-Commander Layton, "they were fired on with machine-guns and with shrapnel."—[Photo. by C.N.]

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Grenade-throwi
stated: "Ther
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THE WEAPON WITH WHICH THE WAR IS LARGELY CONDUCTED IN THE TRENCHES: A FRENCH INFANTRYMAN THROWING A GRENADE.

Grenade-throwing continues to play a large part in trench-warfare. Recent French official *communiqués* stated: "There was bomb-fighting on the front Perthes-Beauséjour. . . . In Alsace, in the region of Ammertzwiler, our trench-engines wrecked the German positions. . . . In the region of 'The Labyrinth' fighting with large bombs continues. . . . In the Argonne, only fighting with trench-appliances was

reported. . . . In the Woevre, there were bomb and grenade actions north of Flirey.' A cord with a hook at the end, attached to a leather thong fastened round the wrist, is generally used in throwing round, "bracelet" grenades of the type seen on the left. The hook is passed through a ring on the bomb, and as the bomb leaves the hand the ring is pulled out.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

INE "E 13."
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er," reports Lieut-
Photo. by C.N.]



SEAMAN GEORGE MCKENZIE SAMSON,
R.N.R.



COMMANDER ERIC G. ROBINSON,
R.N.



MIDSHIPMAN GEORGE L. DREWRY, R.N.R.



MIDSHIPMAN G. L. DREWRY,
(AFTER THE ACTION)



COMMANDER EDWARD UNWIN,
R.N.

NAVAL HEROES OF THE DARDANELLES AND GALLIPOLI: OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE V.C.

In connection with Admiral de Robeck's recently published despatch on the Navy's part in the Gallipoli landings, the Victoria Cross was awarded to the following "for the conspicuous acts of bravery mentioned in the despatch": Commander Edward Unwin, R.N., Midshipman W. S. Malleon, R.N., Midshipman G. L. Drewry, R.N.R., Able Seaman William Charles Williams (since killed), and Seaman R.N.R. George

McKenzie Samson. "Commander Unwin . . . left the 'River Clyde' and, standing up to his waist in water, under a very heavy fire, got the lighters into position." He was assisted by the others above named. Midshipman Drewry was wounded in the head. The V.C. was awarded also to Commander Eric G. Robinson for advancing alone into a gun-position and blowing up two guns.

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As mentioned o
Samson, R.N.R.
"River Clyde"
said in his des



PRESENTING ARMS TO A SEAMAN V.C.: LOCAL HONOURS TO GEORGE MCKENZIE SAMSON ON ARRIVING HOME ON LEAVE, AT CARNOUSTIE.

As mentioned on our page of portraits of new recipients of the Victoria Cross, Seaman George McKenzie Samson, R.N.R., of H.M.S. "Hussar," was one of those who did heroic work, at the beaching of the "River Clyde" at Sedd-ul Bahr, in getting lighters into position under heavy fire. Admiral de Robeck said in his despatch: "If I specially mention one particular action, it is that of Commander Unwin

and the two young officers and two seamen who assisted him in the work of establishing communication between 'River Clyde' and the beach." In the Admiral's list of names mentioned for meritorious services, it was stated of Seaman Samson that he "worked on a lighter all day under fire, attending wounded and getting out lines; he was eventually dangerously wounded by Maxim fire."—[Photo. Dunn.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXI.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 2/13TH LONDON REGIMENT (PRINCESS LOUISE'S KENSINGTON BATTALION).
In the Back Row (reading from left to right), standing on a raised platform, are: Cpl. Barnet, Lce-Cpl. Simons, Lce-Cpl. Smith, Cpl. Lumley, Cpl. Hardy, Cpl. A. Martin, Lce-Cpl. Elliott, Cpl. Jackson, Cpl. C. Miller, Cpl. Pearce, Lce-Cpl. Whyman, Cpl. Tottman, Lce-Cpl. Dwyer. In the Second Row, standing on the ground (left to right), are: Sgt. Porters, Sgt. Winfield, Sgt. Moody, Sgt. Reardon, Sgt. Acres, Sgt. Westwood, Sgt. Frapwell, Sgt. Scammell, Sgt. Sellers, Sgt. Dawes, Sgt. Barnes, Sgt. Moss. In the Third Row from the top (left to right, and seated), are: Sgt. Cory, Co.-Q.M.S. Knapton, Co.-Q.M.S. Fozard, Co.-Sgt.-Major Lystor, Co.-Sgt.-Major Murray, Regt.-Sgt.-Major Cattermole, Regt.-Q.M.S. Bailey, Co.-Sgt.-Major Hellawell, Co.-Sgt.-Major Gulland, Co.-Q.M.S. Chant. In the Front Row (reading as before) are, sitting on the ground: Cpl. Blakey, Lce-Cpl. Parkes, Lce-Cpl. Taylor, Cpl. Stone, Cpl. Cusiack, Lce-Cpl. Castle, Lce-Cpl. Davies, Lewington. The 1st Battalion is one of the London Territorial regiments. It was in existence several years before Lord Haldane's reorganisation scheme. It has been at the Front, and brilliantly distinguished itself, particularly in the Ypres fighting.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS
In the Back Row
Wood, 2nd Lieut.
Lieut. C. E. Brock
the Middle Row (C)
Capt. W. A. Phill
Cockell, Capt. A.



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE : XXI.—OFFICERS OF THE 2/13TH LONDON REGIMENT (PRINCESS LOUISE'S KENSINGTON BATTALION).

In the Back Row (standing) are (reading from left to right) : 2nd Lieut. L. F. Baker, 2nd Lieut. B. H. Wood, 2nd Lieut. E. Hignett, Lieut. G. L. D. Hall, 2nd Lieut. C. T. Foster, Lieut. B. J. F. C. Kindersley, Lieut. C. E. Brockhurst, Lieut. C. Venables, Lieut. G. E. Tunnicliffe, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Hill. Seated in the Middle Row (again reading from left to right) are : Lieut. G. W. Collier, Capt. W. E. David-Devis, Capt. W. A. Phillips, Major P. A. Hopkins, Lieut. - Col. W. R. J. McLean, T.D., Capt. and Adj. C. E. B. Cockell, Capt. A. C. Herne, Capt. P. P. M. Slade, Capt. J. E. L. Higgins. In the Front Row, sitting on

the ground (as before, reading from left to right), are : 2nd Lieut. F. W. Heath, 2nd Lieut. G. V. Thompson, 2nd Lieut. F. R. Rosevear, Lieut. S. W. Caldbeck. The Hon. Colonel of the Princess Louise's Kensington Battalion is Major-Gen. Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery. The badge of the battalion displays the heraldic arms of the royal borough, and the Corps' motto is "Quid nobis ardui." The "Kensingtons" have the honour of inscribing "South Africa, 1900-2" on their colours, commemorating the work of the 1st Battalion.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXI.—THE 2/13TH LONDON REGIMENT (PRINCESS LOUISE'S KENSINGTON BATTALION) UNDER TRAINING.
In the first photograph we see part of the Transport Section of the 2/13th "Kensingtons" on the road, accompanying the battalion on a field day during its training for the front. In the second, companies of the battalion are shown at battle-practice, lying down in the open before making an attack, as in action, while the artillery are firing over their heads to clear the way for the coming onset. The third photograph shows the beginning of a charge with the bayonet. Photograph No. 4 shows part of a company defending a line of hedge with musketry. Photograph No. 5 shows another piece of practical training: First Aid being rendered during "action" to a man told off to assume, for the moment, the rôle of a wounded man.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]